

SEARCH TRUNK FOR CLUES TO MURDER

Taken From Hotel Where It Had Been Sent to Mrs. Madeline Obenchain.

NEW STATEMENT MADE

Man Says He Met Burch Near Spot Where Shotgun Stock Was Found.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17.—A trunk consigned to Mrs. Madeline Obenchain, under indictment for murder in connection with the shooting of J. B. Kennedy, was taken from a hotel to-day by representatives of the District Attorney's office, after Ralph Obenchain, attorney for his former wife, had threatened to seek an injunction to prevent its removal.

The trunk was taken to the county Grand Jury rooms for an examination of its contents and was obtained through a subpoena duces tecum. Obenchain had maintained that the trunk was his own, but that Mrs. Obenchain had been using it for some time.

After the seizure Mr. Obenchain announced that he would fight the introduction of any of the trunk's contents as evidence on the ground that it had been taken unlawfully.

Obenchain later told newspaper reporters that he had obtained evidence that not only would result in the arrest of the slayer of Kennedy but effect the release of Mrs. Obenchain and Arthur C. Burch, both of whom are under indictment for murder.

"The investigation we have been conducting has produced evidence showing a new theory for the killing of Mr. Kennedy," he said, "and the individual or individuals responsible for the murder or who are directly implicated will be arrested. I believe that by Sunday the situation will be cleared up and the innocence of the present suspects established."

Thomas Lee Woolwine, District Attorney, who has been conducting investigation of the slaying, has left Los Angeles on a secret mission, it became known to-day. Information regarding the nature of his trip or his destination was refused at his office. It was stated he probably would be gone about ten days.

Reports were current that the District Attorney had gone to Chicago. They apparently grew out of the announcement yesterday that Deputy Sheriff William Bright had left the city to interview acquaintances of Mrs. Obenchain and Arthur C. Burch.

A statement was printed to-day from Charles S. Sumner, expected to be one of the star witnesses for the State. Soon after Burch's arrest and indictment for murder, Sumner told the authorities he had seen Burch in a roadster on the ocean highway near Santa Monica, the night of the slaying.

Next to Sumner, accompanied Deputy Sheriff William Bright to the identical spot of the declared meeting and rehearsed what he said was the exact occurrence.

GERMAN TEXTILE WAGE LOWEST IN THE WORLD

Jap Workers Get More; U. S. Scale Five Times as Much.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Berlin, Aug. 17.—

The wages of German textile workers are the lowest among manufacturing nations. Recent statistics show that German wages for cotton spinning average \$4.25 a week, for wool spinning \$4.75 and for wool weaving \$4.35, while in the United States the average wages for the same classes of workers, respectively, are \$20.80, \$29 and \$28.05.

Next to Germany as the lowest wage paying nation in this industry is Japan with an average of \$4.50.

FINED FOR SUNDAY PLAYING.

LANCORN, Neb., Aug. 17.—Eight boys caught pitching horseshoes on a vacant lot at University Place, a Lincoln suburb, last Sunday, were found guilty of violating an ordinance which prohibits Sunday games and fined \$5 and costs each in Justice Court of the town last night.

MAXWELL

The good Maxwell is being widely accepted as the truly economical and satisfactory mode of transportation for the average family.

MAXWELL DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION
1808 Broadway, Corner 59th Street
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5550
Bronx Branch: 175th Street and Grand Concourse
Telephone Tremont 4914
OPEN EVENINGS



The Good Maxwell

BIG MEN ACCUSED OF FALSE PRETENCE

Continued from First Page.

for seeking the stock flotation, according to the complaint, was that the corporation wished to buy an interest in the Colombia Products Corporation and to buy two oil burning refrigerator ships. They said the saving in freight charges in five to seven years would repay the cost of the vessels, estimated at \$1,026,000, the complaint alleges.

All these representations, the plaintiffs assert, were made in August, 1919, and resulted in the plaintiffs contracting to purchase stocks, beginning with 10,000 shares of preferred in October, 1919. Purchases continued until May, 1920, by which time the plaintiffs had acquired 12,000 preferred and 22,800 common shares, at a total cost of \$1,440,000.

By that time, though, it is alleged, the plaintiffs discovered the falsity of the representations, and also learned that a lot of things had been concealed from them. Among the hidden details, they allege, were that the defendant corporation had been issuing a lot of its stock to its officials for "services rendered" and had "largely overvalued" the services, and in purchasing property and land in Paraguay the same had been largely overvalued, and that a large part of it was purchased from some of the individual defendants, "at great profit to said defendants."

The negotiations for the purchase of the refrigerator ships had been carried on in part through the issue of \$836,000 in bonds of the International Products Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the defendant corporation, and had thereby largely increased the indebtedness of the defendant corporation.

Demand was then made, it is alleged, for the cancellation of the contract whereby the bankers agreed to buy the stocks and for the return of the purchase price, but no relief was had. Seabury, Massey & Lowe appear as attorneys for the bankers.

The defendant corporation's interest in investing \$1,440,000 in Central Products Corporation was due to the fact that the latter body owned valuable concessions from the Paraguay Government for the erection of the packing plant at Asuncion. The Colombia Products Corporation, in which it desired to purchase an interest, owns a similar cattle raising and packing house project in Colombia.

The International Products Company itself is a subsidiary of the far famed American International Corporation of 120 Broadway, which is engaged in development activities throughout the world and which includes among its directors Frank Vanderlip, Otto H. Kahn, Newcomb Carlton, P. A. S. Franklin, John D. Ryan, Albert H. Wiggin, James A. Stillman, Ambrose Monell, Percy A. Rockefeller, C. A. Stone, Guy B. Frick, Robert P. Horlick, E. S. Webster and Pierre S. DuPont.

The officers of the International Corporation are William M. Baldwin, chairman of the board; Messrs. Seabury, Massey & Lowe, "vice-presidents; Mr. Stevens, treasurer; Mr. Olney, secretary; W. M. Baldwin's other affiliations include directorates in the Catalytic Chemical Company, the Seiman Waste Wood Chemical Company and the United Dyeing Company. George J. Baldwin is senior vice-president of the parent company, the American International Corporation, and a director in its other subsidiaries. Mr. Keith is vice-president of the United Fruit Company, president of the Continuous Rail Company and a director in a number of Latin-American enterprises.

Mr. Olney is head of George H. Olney & Co., machinery manufacturers. Mr. Farquhar is president of the Port of Para, Inc. Mr. Henry is a vice-president of the American International Corporation, a trustee of the Renwick Polytechnic Institute and of the United States Savings Bank of the City of New York, besides being an officer in various Latin-American ventures. Mr. Stevens is a director in many of the same companies as W. M. Baldwin. Mr. Streeter is also a vice-president of the American International Corporation and a director of G. Amsinck & Co., of Mexico, a subsidiary.

Edward J. Berwind is a director of about fifty corporations, including coal companies, railroads and steamship lines. Mr. Chipp is treasurer and director of half a dozen companies engaged in railroad and building construction and brokerage businesses in South American countries.

The International Products Company was incorporated in Maryland in 1916 with a capitalization of \$6,000,000. The parent company was incorporated in New York in 1915 with a capital of \$50,000,000. With its associated companies it has 112 branch offices and 125 agencies in all parts of the world.

From Piracy to College.

In its 41 years the school has made an enviable record with its graduates at college, and in business and professional life. Its educational aims are based on developing boys with thorough scholastic preparation, robust physique and manly character.

Small classes and individual instruction. Special preparation for all colleges and West Point or Annapolis. Large swimming pool, gymnasium, tennis, croquet, and other sports. Supervision from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. if desired.

Illustrated Catalog on Request.
LOUIS D. RAY, Ph. D., Headmaster.
Telephone Schuyler 4835.

BERKELEY-IRVING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

311 West Eighty-third St.

A school for the mental and physical education of American boys.

"From Piracy to College."

In its 41 years the school has made an enviable record with its graduates at college, and in business and professional life. Its educational aims are based on developing boys with thorough scholastic preparation, robust physique and manly character.

Small classes and individual instruction. Special preparation for all colleges and West Point or Annapolis. Large swimming pool, gymnasium, tennis, croquet, and other sports. Supervision from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. if desired.

Illustrated Catalog on Request.
LOUIS D. RAY, Ph. D., Headmaster.
Telephone Schuyler 4835.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

pre-eminent the study of Law. Principles of instruction, making the student a lawyer. Record of graduates notable. Send for catalog to GEORGE CHASE, 110 West 42nd St., N.Y.

LAW SCHOOL UNIVERSITY

WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK. Morning Session (1st year Class) 9:30 to 11:30. Afternoon Session (All Classes) 4:15 to 6:15. Evening Session (All Classes) 7 to 9. OPEN SEPT. 22. Co-Educational. Catalogs.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

305 Washington St. Brooklyn-New York. Term Begins Monday, Sept. 25. One Month from Brooklyn and Manhattan Borough Hall Subway Stations. Send for Catalogue.

SELF SUPPORT IN A MONTH FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN.

We train you and place you. Call or send for catalogue. Over 5,000 graduates. Day, evening and correspondence courses. New York School of Pilling, 1178 Broadway.

PRATT SCHOOL

305 West 45th Street. Secretarial training. Individual instruction. Summer rates. Students under sixteen not admitted.

U. S. Secretarial School

627 FIFTH AVE. (AT 4TH ST.) FREE CATALOGUE OF ALL (Boys or Girls) SCHOOLS OR CAMPS IN U. S. Apply 11th floor, Times Bldg., or Phone 373-3333.

Kohlsch School.—Dancing and Day for 15 boys. Address 81 J. STUELL, Harrison, N. Y.

PIGEON BRINGS PLEA FOR AID 1900 MILES

Message Says Naturalist Is Lost in Yellowstone National Park.

Message Says Naturalist Is

Lost in Yellowstone National Park.

A blue and white carrier pigeon circled Columbus Circle two or three times last night shortly before 11 o'clock, and then fluttered to the pavement in front of Child's restaurant at the corner of Fifty-ninth street. It lay exhausted on the sidewalk in the center of a curious gathering, until Patrolman Wesley Wilson came along. The policeman put the bird in his pocket and took it to the West Forty-seventh street station.

There the pigeon was examined by Lieut. Callahan. The lieutenant found a band on one of its legs, and behind the band he found this note:

"Notify Dan Singer, Bellechere Hotel. I am lost on Hoodoo Mountain, Yellowstone Park. Send help, provisions and pack horses."

The note was dated August 13, which was last Saturday, and signed "Heller." Lieut. Callahan called Singer on the telephone, and Singer said that he was a naturalist and a lecturer and that the Heller whose name was signed to the note was Edmund Heller, a widely known naturalist and co-author with Theodore Roosevelt of "Life Histories of African Game Animals." Edmund Heller spent two years with Col. Roosevelt in Africa, and is one of the best known naturalists and writers on animal life in the United States.

Singer went to the West Forty-seventh street station after Lieutenant Callahan had talked to him over the telephone. He said there that he and Heller had lived together at the Bellechere for some time, and that Heller had left New York ten days ago for Yellowstone Park to study the animal life there. On August 6 a New York newspaper printed an interview with Heller in which he said that he was going to the park for the Roosevelt Wildlife Station of Syracuse to make a survey on the animal life of the Yellowstone. It was his intention to take still pictures of bird life. The pigeon found by the policeman, Mr. Singer said, was one of a flock which he and Mr. Heller had been trailing on the roof of the Bellechere Hotel, and that the same bird was one that was used by Col. Roosevelt during his travels in Africa.

As soon as he had talked with Lieut. Callahan and read the message signed "Heller," Singer told newspaper men that he had sent this telegram to Ned Frost at Cody, Wyo.:

"Start at once. Spare no expense. Best ponies and provisions. Heller lost southeast Hoodoo Mountains."

The distance from Yellowstone Park to New York city is approximately 1,900 miles, and the pigeon would have to traverse it in five days, an average speed of more than 380 miles a day. Mr. Singer admitted last night that this was a rather unusual flight, and said that so far as he knew it was a record. There is no Hoodoo Mountain in Yellowstone Park, but there is a Hoodoo Peak.

FIVE CHINESE SEIZED BY TWO OPIUM RAIDERS

Women Also Smoke in Mott Street Place, It Is Said.

Detectives Waldward and Higgins of the staff of Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, made a raid last night on a room in Mott street near Pell street and arrested five Chinese, who were locked up charged with smoking opium. According to the police, the room had been used for smoking by women from Broadway.

The Chinese gave their names as Ong Chung, Wong Hee, Ching Tuan, Tom Chin and Ah Long, all of Mott street. Their pipes were confiscated. Ong Chung said his father had fled down from father to son in his family for 150 years.

INSTRUCTION, COLLEGES, & C.

BERKELEY-IRVING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

311 West Eighty-third St.

A school for the mental and physical education of American boys.

"From Piracy to College."

In its 41 years the school has made an enviable record with its graduates at college, and in business and professional life. Its educational aims are based on developing boys with thorough scholastic preparation, robust physique and manly character.

Small classes and individual instruction. Special preparation for all colleges and West Point or Annapolis. Large swimming pool, gymnasium, tennis, croquet, and other sports. Supervision from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. if desired.

Illustrated Catalog on Request.
LOUIS D. RAY, Ph. D., Headmaster.
Telephone Schuyler 4835.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

pre-eminent the study of Law. Principles of instruction, making the student a lawyer. Record of graduates notable. Send for catalog to GEORGE CHASE, 110 West 42nd St., N.Y.

LAW SCHOOL UNIVERSITY

WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK. Morning Session (1st year Class) 9:30 to 11:30. Afternoon Session (All Classes) 4:15 to 6:15. Evening Session (All Classes) 7 to 9. OPEN SEPT. 22. Co-Educational. Catalogs.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

305 Washington St. Brooklyn-New York. Term Begins Monday, Sept. 25. One Month from Brooklyn and Manhattan Borough Hall Subway Stations. Send for Catalogue.

SELF SUPPORT IN A MONTH FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN.

We train you and place you. Call or send for catalogue. Over 5,000 graduates. Day, evening and correspondence courses. New York School of Pilling, 1178 Broadway.

PRATT SCHOOL

305 West 45th Street. Secretarial training. Individual instruction. Summer rates. Students under sixteen not admitted.

U. S. Secretarial School

627 FIFTH AVE. (AT 4TH ST.) FREE CATALOGUE OF ALL (Boys or Girls) SCHOOLS OR CAMPS IN U. S. Apply 11th floor, Times Bldg., or Phone 373-3333.

Kohlsch School.—Dancing and Day for 15 boys. Address 81 J. STUELL, Harrison, N. Y.

MICHIGAN DRAWS NET ON CANADIAN BORDER

Eleven Arrested and Liquor Seized by State Police.

Eleven Arrested and Liquor

Seized by State Police.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—Michigan State police endeavoring to check the flow of Canadian beer and liquor across the Detroit River from Windsor made several raids along the water front early today, arresting eleven men and seizing a considerable quantity of contraband liquor. One raid netted 2,500 pints of Canadian beer and ale. Meanwhile Windsor attorneys were understood to be preparing today to forward to Ottawa writs applications for charters for firms desiring to engage in the liquor export business.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

A month ago the people of the Yukon voted for private importation of liquor for beverage purposes, but Federal prohibition officers announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

Police Commissioner Ingham announced that the shipments could not go through Alaska. Yukon authorities asked the British Ambassador at Washington to request a concession, as the only freight route from other parts of Canada to the Yukon crossed United States territory.

YUKON BOOZE EMBARGO THROUGH ALASKA ENDS

U. S